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TERMS.

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LEXINGTON.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1826.

MR. JEFFERSON'S LETTER.

From the Boston Courier.

Mr. JEFFERSON.—Among some late English publications, received here a few days since, is a "Life and Correspondence of Major Cartwright," in which we find the following letter from the late Mr. Jefferson. As every thing coming from the pen of that distinguished philosopher, statesman and patriot, is now read with avidity, we have thought that this would be acceptable to our readers. It appears from the book, that Major Cartwright had sent to Mr. Jefferson a copy of his "English Constitution," and that the letter here given, was sent as an acknowledgment of the courtesy.

MONTICELLO, (in Virginia,) JUNE 5, 1824.

"Dear and Venerable Sir—I am much indebted for your kind letter of Feb. 29, and for your valuable volume on the English Constitution. I have read this with pleasure and much approbation; and I think it has deduced the constitution inherited by the English nation, from its rightful root, the Anglo-Saxon. It is really wonderful that so many able men should have failed in their attempts to define with correctness; no wonder then that Paine, who thought more than he read, should have credited the great authorities who have declared that the Will of Parliament is the Constitution of England. So Marbois, before the French Revolution, observed to me, that the Almanac Royal was the constitution of France. Your deviation of it from the Anglo-Saxons, seems to be made on legitimate principles. Having driven out the former inhabitants of that part of the island called England, they became, as to you Aborigines, and your lineal ancestors; they doubtless had a constitution, and although they have not left it in a written formula, to the precise text of which you may always appeal, yet they have left fragments of their history and laws, from which it may be inferred with considerable certainty. Whatever their history and law shew to have been practised with approbation we may presume was permitted by their constitution; whatever was not so practised was not permitted, and although this constitution was violated and set at nought by Norman force, yet force cannot change right; a perpetual claim was kept up by the nation in their perpetual demand of the restoration of their Saxon laws, which shews they never were relinquished by the will of the nation. In the pulings and haulings for these ancient rights, between the nation and its kings of the races of Plantagenets, Tudors and Stuarts, there was sometimes gain and sometimes loss, until the final reconquest of their rights from the Stuarts, broke the thread of pretended inheritance, extinguished all regal usurpations, and the nation re-entered into all its rights; and although in their bill of rights they specifically re-claim some only, yet the omission of others was no renunciation of the right to assume their exercise also, whenever occasions should occur. The new king received no rights or powers but those expressly granted to him. It has ever appeared to me, that the difference between the whig and the tory of England is, that the whig deduces his rights from the Anglo-Saxon source, the tory from the Hormans; and Hume, the great apostle of toryism says, in so many words, (note as to chap. 42) "that in the reigns of the Stuarts, it was the people who encroached upon the sovereign, not the sovereign who attempted, as is pretended, to usurp upon the people; this supposes the Norman usurpations to be rights in his successors; and again, (c. 59.) "the commons established a principle, which is noble in itself, and seems species, but is belied by all history and experience, that the people are the origin of all JUST power;" and where else will this degenerate son of science, this traitor to his fellow men, find the origin of JUST power, if not in the majority of the Society? Will it be in the minority, or in an individual of that minority?

"Our revolution commenced on more favourable ground. It presented us an Albion, on which we were free to write what we pleased; we had no occasion to search into many records, to hunt up royal parchments, or to investigate the laws and institutions of a semi-barbarous ancestry. We appealed to those of nature, and found them engraved in our hearts, yet we did not avail ourselves of all the advantages of our position. We had never been permitted to exercise self-government; when forced to assume it, we were novices in its science; its principles and forms had entered little into our former education; we established however some, although not all, its important principles. The constitutions of most of our states assert, that all power is inherent in the people; that they may exercise it by themselves in all cases to which they think themselves competent; (as in electing their functionaries, executive, & legislative & deciding by a jury of themselves both fact and law, in all judiciary cases in which any fact is involved) or they may act by representatives, freely and equally chosen; that it is their right and duty to be at all times armed; that they are entitled to freedom of person, freedom of religion, freedom of property and freedom of the press. In the structure of our legislature, we think experience has proved the benefit of subjecting questions to two separate bodies of deliberants; but in constituting these, natural right has been mistaken; some making one of these bodies, and some both, the representatives of property instead of persons, whereas the double deliberation might be as well obtained without any violation of true principle, either by requiring a greater age in one of the bodies, or by electing a proper number of representatives of persons, dividing them by lot into two chambers, and renewing the division at frequent intervals, in order to break up cabals.

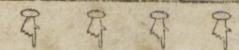
"Virginia, of which I am myself a native and resident, was not only the first of the states, but I believe I may say, the first of the nations of the earth, which assembled its wise men peaceably together to form a fundamental constitution, to commit it to writing, and place it among their archives, where

True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, (KY.) FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1826.

[PER ANNUM, SPECIE, IN ADVANCE.]

WHOLE VOLUME, XL.



TO HATTERS.

THE subscriber has for sale, a quantity of BEAVER, MUSKRAT, and RACCOON FURS, at his Hat Manufactory on Main and Main Cross streets.

P. BAIN.

Lexington, July 1826—30t

PORTER'S INN.

R. W. PORTER,

TAKES the liberty of informing the public that he has removed to LEXINGTON and has opened a House of Entertainment at the stand formerly occupied by CHAS. WICKLIFFE Esq.—The house has been handsomely repaired and is inferior to any for accommodation in the Western Country.

A new Stable will soon be erected and will be provided with every thing necessary. He hopes his attention to the business to deserve the patronage of the Public.

Lexington Ky. April 21, 1826—16—6m

CASTINGS, FOUNDRY, AND

Grocery Store.

Joseph Bruen,

MAIN STREET,

HAS just received the following GOODS, viz:

SHOES FOR CHILDREN, pegged and not pegged;

From Philadelphia, a complete assortment of

GARDEN SEEDS,

—ALSO,—

GROCERIES.

TEA, RICE, MUSTARD,

COFFEE, PEPPER, INDIGO,

SUGAR, ALSPICE, STARCH,

CHOCOLATE, HONEY, CHEESE,

RAISINS, CINNAMON, SOAP,

FIGS, SALTS, CANDLES,

Spanish and Common CIGARS,

TOBACCO,

Spermaceti OIL for LAMPS,

London Madeira, in Bottles,

Sherry Wine,

Domestic Wine,

Cherry Bounce, two kinds,

French Brandy,

RUM,

Old Peach Brandy,

Old Whisky,

Cordials, in bottles & by the gallon.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

LIQUID BLACKING,

In boxes do

RAZOR PASTE.

N. B. For the convenience of many, he keeps

Coffee ready roasted (in the Patent Cylinder) also, best Pepper and Spice, ready ground. He hopes

that the Coffee thus burnt will prove excellent, and far superior to any other, by those who will try it.

There will be a separate list of his Garden Seeds.

JOSEPH BRUEN.

Lexington, Nov. 23, 1825—48—tf

NOTICE

Department of State, July 14, 1826.

TO obviate the risk and delay incident to the return of the Bank Notes from this Department, not receivable at the Treasury of the United States, in payment for PATENT RIGHTS, all persons desirous of taking out Patents are requested to transmit with their applications such Notes or Drafts as they may know or be advised, will be available at the Treasury.

August 4—30—10t

Publishers of the Laws of the United States will insert this notice in their papers ten times.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Foster & Varnum is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment to H. Foster who is authorized to settle the same. All persons having claims will present them for settlement.

HUGH FOSTER.

Lexington, May 1, 1825—18—tf. JOHN VARNUM.

HUGH FOSTER continues business as usual in his old shop and has on hand for sale some of Austin's best CLOTHES and CASSIMERES low for cash.

All of which are the following viz.

30 Hogsheads and 40 barrels, superior brown sugar,

20 Barrels Molasses—Loaf and Lump Sugar,

40 Barrels No 2 and 3 Portsmouth Mackerel,

5000 lbs best green Havanna Coffee,

Gunpowder, Imperial and Young Hyson Teas,

Indigo, Copera, Rosin, Almonds, Cloves, Cassia,

Pimento, Nutmegs and Peper,

Best No 1 Chocholate,

A few casks best Cognac Brandy,

Table salt and muis in kegs,

Queensware by the crate,

All of which are offered at reduced prices whole sale or retail next door to the Post Office, Main street Lexington.

May 19, 1826—20—tf.

J. WINN,

JUST received by the Steam boats

WASHINGTON and GENERAL WAYNE, from New Orleans, a large supply of

GROCERIES;

Among which are the following viz.

30 Hogsheads and 40 barrels, superior brown sugar,

20 Barrels Molasses—Loaf and Lump Sugar,

40 Barrels No 2 and 3 Portsmouth Mackerel,

5000 lbs best green Havanna Coffee,

Gunpowder, Imperial and Young Hyson Teas,

Indigo, Copera, Rosin, Almonds, Cloves, Cassia,

Pimento, Nutmegs and Peper,

Best No 1 Chocholate,

A few casks best Cognac Brandy,

Table salt and muis in kegs,

Queensware by the crate,

All of which are offered at reduced prices whole sale or retail next door to the Post Office, Main street Lexington.

May 19, 1826—20—tf.

LEXINGTON HOPE FOUNDRY.

RICHARD HENRY,

HAS commenced the above business in all its branches, opposite the upper end of the Upper Market, where he is ready to make all kinds of

Brass & Iron Castings

On the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

CASH will be given for OLD COPPER, BRASS, and PEWTER.

Lexington, Oct. 14, 1825—41—tf

CABINET WAREHOUSE.

The subscribers having united in carrying on

the Cabinet Business, under the firm of

WILSON & HENRY,

Take this opportunity of informing the public, that they occupy the same stand for so many years in possession of Robert Wilson. His Shop has been rebuilt, and is well stocked with tools and workmen of the best kind. The firm has laid in an excellent stock of MAHOGANY, as well as every other material necessary for their business, and they can safely say, that they are prepared to execute with neatness and dispatch, any order in their line.

They will be in a short time, have a large assortment of Sideboards, Bureaus, Bedsteads &c. finished, and will be glad to see their friends call and examine for themselves.

MATTRESSES.

Made at the shortest notice, and in superior style.

ROBERT WILSON,

JOHN HENRY.

Lexington, Sept. 1st, 1825—33—tf

MARNIX VIRDEN,

RESPECTFULLY informs those in Lexington, as well

as visiting strangers, that he has

provided himself with

A COMPLETE HACK.

And strong gentle horses, and is now ready to accom-

modate such as may please to favour him with their custom.

He intends driving himself, and from more

than four years experience in driving in Lexington, he

feels confident that his character as a safe and careful

driver has been so well established, as to insure him a

full share of public patronage.

His residence is on Mill street, near the Lexington Steam Mill, where

LETTER FROM EUROPE.

FROM THE NEW-YORK STATESMAN.

The following letter giving an account of Mr. Carter's interesting visit to La Grange, is the last of his correspondence which has come to hand. Our latest private information left him in the south of France, about to embark for Italy, with the intention of returning over the Alps. We mention this circumstance that our readers may account for the interregnum in publishing his letters, which must occur until we hear from him again, of which we are so daily expectation.

VISIT TO LAFAYETTE.

PARIS, January, 1826.

Our excursion to La Grange occupied four days, which will often be recalled and fondly remembered as among the happiest of my life. A knowledge of the fact, that General Lafayette is frequently over run with company, and that he was about to leave his country residence with his family, to pass the winter in Paris, half induced us to relinquish the idea of visiting La Grange for the present; whence our friends returned from a singular excursion, bearing to us a most friendly note from the General, and expressing a hope that we would visit him before going to Italy. Such a kind and cordial invitation removed all doubts, and was promptly accepted.

On the morning of the 27th of December, we took the Diligence for the village of Rose, within about two miles of which La Grange is situated, forty miles to the easterly direction from Paris. Our exit from the metropolis was through the Place Royal, the Place Bastille, and the Place du Trone; thence by the Barrier, Palace, and Forest of Vincennes, up the banks of the Marne, which is one of the largest branches of the Seine, being nearly as broad and deep as the river, in which it loses its water and its name. In one place it makes a circuitous route of several miles round a high peninsula, which is only half a mile across, and through which a subterranean canal has been cut, navigable for boats. For the first few miles, the route presented many interesting objects. The Palace of Vincennes is a large venerable pile without much ornament, and occupied at present as a state prison. Several events of some interest to the traveller have transpired within its walls. Here the two great Princes of Conde were imprisoned for years; and here Charles V. Cardinal Mazarine, and Henry V. of England expired. The forest of Vincennes covers a large tract, consisting of a small growth of natural woods, through which roads and paths open in all directions.

At the distance of eight or ten miles from Paris, the road becomes dull, leading through an agricultural country not remarkable for its fertility, and studded with little villages, which add nothing to its beauty. Midway in the journey the Diligence stopped at a small inn for breakfast or dinner, call it which you will, as the bill of fair is generally much the same, not even excepting soup. On the plate from which I took my mutton chop, was a representation of General Lafayette on horseback, in the attitude of storming a fortress, with the following inscription:

"Il s'elance le premier dans la Redoute."

At a table on the opposite side of the room sat a group of three ladies and a gentleman, whose faces, dresses, and genteel manners attracted our attention, and who were, as it was subsequently ascertained, a part of General Lafayette's family, going to town to attend the examination of a school. But this was not the last of the curious incidents, which occurred at the hotel. A gentleman rode with us from Paris to this place, in the same department of the Diligence, without a word passing between us, he taking us for Englishmen, and we supposing from his complexion, that he was a Portuguese or a Spaniard. He turned out to be a lieutenant in the United States Army, who was going to La Grange on the same errand with ourselves.

We reached the village of Rose at 5 o'clock in the evening; and that no unnecessary claims might be made to the hospitality of General Lafayette, or his family subjected to any inconvenience, we dined at the hotel, before taking a carriage and setting out for La Grange. On arriving at the Chateau, the General gave us a warm reception, and presented us to his numerous and interesting family, consisting of a son, two daughters, and twelve grandchildren, with a beautiful and accomplished daughter of Count Segur, together with two or three other inmates, making in all a circle of something like twenty. Simplicity, politeness, and affability of manners, genuine kindness of heart, and unaffected hospitality, characterize the whole group, from the patriarch himself, down to the youngest of his descendants. They need only the American name—a claim to nativity in the land of Washington and Franklin—to call forth all the warmth and generosity of their feelings, making the stranger at once at home, and treating him with the cordiality of a friend or brother. The only uneasiness which the visitant experiences, arises from fear, that the proverbial politeness of the French, accompanied with all the enthusiasm of feeling, will subject the family to inconveniences on his account, and lead them to do too much for his happiness.

The evening glided away delightfully and almost imperceptibly, in the midst of conversation on a variety of topics, chiefly relating to our country, for the whole family talk, and seem to think of nothing else than the United States, where their feelings, consider themselves emphatically a citizen of the American Republic and familiarly speak of it precisely in the same way, as if he had been there educated. He receives a great number of American newspapers, reviews, and other publications, and regularly corresponds with many of his friends in every part of the Union. These various sources of information, perused with the utmost attention, added to the astonishing accuracy of his observations and recollections of circumstances connected with his tour, render him better acquainted with the condition of our country, than almost any one of its actual residents. He has visited every state in the confederacy under favorable circumstances, having been introduced to the most prominent individuals, and seen a large proportion of the whole population in each. A packet of letters and papers had just reached him, and he gave us a detailed account of events, which were new to us and of an interesting character.

In the course of the evening, he often reverted to the scenes he had visited, and to the friends with whom he had met, and parted, with no expectation of ever seeing them again. Many anecdotes were related, which had escaped attention, even in the voluminous reports of our papers. He stated that during the thirteen months occupied in his tour, he travelled between sixteen and seventeen thousand miles; and that his health had been greatly improved, instead of impaired, by the necessary fatigues of such a constant scene of bustle and activity. Before he left home he had been troubled with a chronic affection, which had entirely disappeared; and his health is as perfect as his happiness at the result of his visit. I could not but feel a degree of pride and pleasure, that our country had in any degree been instrumental in contributing to the domestic felicity of such a man and such a family, who merit all, and if possible more than all the gratitude and esteem they have received at our hands.

Before retiring to our chambers to dream only of La Grange, we examined some of the principal rooms of the Chateau, our hospitable friends kindly acting as expositors. The furniture is perfectly neat, and even elegant, but bears no marks of extravagance or luxury—nothing which is incompatible with a refined taste, and a republican simplicity of manners—nothing which does not conduce more

to convenience and comfort than to show; and which could be compared in point of richness and splendor, as the General himself remarked with what he had gravitously been made master of in his tour through the United States. The ornaments are nearly all American. In the hall at the head of the stairway, and forming the entrance to the drawing room, is a portrait of Gen. Washington with the colours of the frigate Braudwyne, (presented by Commodore Morris, on his arrival at Havre,) hung in graceful festoons around the almost idolized picture. On the right of the Father of his country, is a fine portrait of Franklin, copied by one of the accomplished grand-daughters of Gen. Lafayette. In a conspicuous part of the hall stands an admirable bust of President Adams, presented by Mrs. Adams, just before the General left Washington. To these are added a portrait of Commodore Morris, (taken by particular request,) and several pictures connected with the history of our Revolution. The Rotunda, or drawing room contains, besides other decorations a painting of the siege of Yorktown, and a portrait of Gen. Wedsworth, the revolutionary friend of Lafayette.

At 10 o'clock which is uniformly the hour for retiring at La Grange, we took leave of our bedchamber for the night, and were shown into our bed chamber after having been notified, that the ringing of the Chateau-bell would summon us to breakfast at 10 the next morning. Our apartments were in the same style of neatness, and comfort, as the sitting rooms, with a cheerful wood fire blazing upon the hearth, and carpets covering the polished oaken floor. As is usual in French houses, furnished with fewer conveniences than this, each chamber had a bureau, or writing desk, containing an ample supply of pens, ink, and paper, together with the other appendages for scribbling, all under lock and key. The temptations of such comforts, the whistling of the wind round the Gothic turrets and Antipe windows of the Chateau, with the delights of the fire-side reverie on the events of the day, induced us to protract our waking dreams to a late hour.

In the morning a grey-headed servant, who is almost as old as the master whom he loves, and from whom he has imbibed his kindness of heart, opened the door gently, and performed his office of rekindling the fire, with such studied quiet, as would scarcely disturb the slumber of a sick bed. We reached the drawing room in season, to see the members of the happy family appear one after another, and share the paternal kiss. Breakfast was served up in a large hall on the ground floor, in the usual French style, with wine and coffee after the dessert. The table was crowned with abundance, without superfluity; and a circle of smiling faces would have rendered a less sumptuous repast agreeable.—Among the rarer dishes, was a kind of pie sent as a delicacy to the General from some of his friends at Strasbourg.

After breakfast was over, we walked out in company with Washington Lafayette and the whole group of ladies, to examine the exterior of the Chateau, and the farm, of which scarcely a glance had as yet been obtained. La Grange was formerly a fortified baronial Castle; and notwithstanding the modification it has undergone, much of its antique and feudal character still remains. It was once surrounded by a deep double moat, sections of which filled with water, have been preserved, and the residue filled up either for the sake of health or convenience. The edifice consists of a centre, perhaps a hundred feet in length, with two wings of about the same dimensions, and joining it at right angles. From trace still visible, a gallery evidently extended across at the other extremity of the wings enclosing a quadrangular court yard, strongly defended, with only one entrance under a lofty arch in the northern wall, guarded by a portcullis.

The Chateau is three stories high, plainly constructed of a hard and dark courlour stone, rendered of a deeper line by its venerable age and long exposure to the climate. Two Gothic towers of a conical shape rise from the ends of each of the wings, and form almost the only ornament. The approach is by a winding avenue on the northern side, leading through a thick grove of evergreens and other trees, and under the arch already mentioned, around which hang festoons of ivy, planted by the celebrated Charles James Fox, in one of his visits to La Grange.—The beautiful plant is as green as his memory, and mantles nearly the whole facade of the Chateau. Its luxuriant foliage, shading the grey walls, the thick crepe heads of the ivy, and the four antique turrets half concealed by the intervening branches, present a view on this side, seldom equalled in any rural, quiet and unostentatious retirement. An artist from our country has taken several very exact sketches of La Grange, plates of which will hereafter be published.

As the morning was bright and pleasant, though the ground yet verdant, was covered with a heavy hoar frost, we made a circuit of a mile or two over the farm, which is one of the largest, as well as the most complete, in France. It contains five hundred acres, lying in one body, in the form of a circle, with the Chateau in the centre. Great pains have been taken to round it off in this way, by exchanges of contiguous territory. It is divided according to the most approved models, into suitable proportions of tillage, pasture, and woodland, with the minor compartments of gardens and orchards.—The General has planted three thousand apple trees, which are yet small but thrifty, opening in vistas all over his plantation. He is much engaged in the cultivation of fruit of the best kinds.

The soil of this large tract though not perhaps remarkable for its natural fertility, has been highly improved by culture, and yields wheat with other agricultural products in abundance. It is finely wooded and watered. Half a mile from the house in the direction of Rose, there is a large and living fountain, cradled in a green vale, and sheltered from the sun in summer by a grove of venerable oaks. Its limpid waters at this season, repose on a bed of autumnal leaves, and are as pure as they are copious. From this rural and sequestered retreat, a distant view of the chateau on one side, and of two little villages, with a spire to each, and the smoke curling over them, on the other, makes a quiet and cheering picture. Not far from the fountain, Washington La Fayette, (whose name perhaps I use somewhat too familiarly for the sake of distinction,) is much engaged in constructing an ice-house, upon the plan of some of those he saw in our country. In short, nearly all the improvements of La Grange, now in progress, are according to American models.

On our return from this delightful promenade, and after resting for a few minutes, we were merely consigned from the hands of one part of the family to receive the assiduous attentions of another. The General himself accompanied us to the farm yard, which in point of practical utility, is more interesting especially in the eye of an American, than all the parks and pleasure grounds we have seen in Europe. A range of buildings extends quite round an open area, containing perhaps an acre of ground. The first of these is the granary, which was once a chapel, and the tower of which is yet left standing. Men were at work in winnowing wheat of an excellent quality. The second department is appropriated to all kinds of poultry, among which are wild geese from the banks of the Mississippi. A flock of about a thousand merinos, prettily feeding at their long ranges of cribs, occupied another portion of the building. It was odd enough to see the little lambs bearing on their backs the same name which had graced our triumphal arches; and to see the hero himself doting upon the construction of a new kind of piggery, upon a plan recommended in the American Farmer. Among the twenty-two gows, are eight from Switzerland, sent to the General by his friends in that country; and four of the Holkham breed, presented by Mr. Patterson of Baltimore. The assortment of horses is as extensive as the other kinds of domestic animals. In

making the circuit we next came to the farm house, kitchen and dairy, the walls of which are ornamented with a map of the whole plantation, designating the ground appropriated to each department. Then follow the pens containing several rare species of animals, among which are wild turkeys and partridges from the United States, (intended if possible, to be domesticated,) ducks which came as a present from the Garden of Plants at Paris, & a pair of beautiful Mexican pheasants. For the latter, and for the American partridge, a new house is going up, to be artificially warmed by a stove. To these animals, may be added addug from Washington, and a racoon from our forests, who are inmates of the chateau, instead of the farm yard. The latter is so tame as to play about the parlour and climb up into the General's lap.

At 5 o'clock, the bell called us to dinner, which was beautiful, and served up without any formal parade. Among the peculiar dishes, were lentiles, much resembling boiled peas; and a rich kind of pastry, such as we had not found to the infinite assortment of a Paris table. A dessert of apples, pears, and dry fruit, with three or four varieties of wine, including campegne, crowned the festivities of the board. The General entertains no doubt, that the grape from which the latter is made would flourish in the United States; but whether the wine could be produced is more problematical, as it is confined to one province in France, and depends much on peculiar quality of the soil. It is however my intention to send home slips of the vine, by way of experiment.

On retiring to the drawing room, a large folio volume, bound in red morocco, and richly gilt, was found lying upon the table. It was presented by the General just before he sailed from Washington, and contains a transcript of all the addresses to him by the authorities of New York. The specimens of ornamental penmanship are certainly elegant, and have excited general admiration at the Chateau. By its side was a voluminous portfolio, containing portraits and autographs of public personages in France since the commencement of the revolution—both brought out for our amusement.

After tea the ladies favoured us with a great variety of songs and music upon the piano, while they play with much taste and skill. One of the number finding that her voice and execution could contribute to the enjoyments of the social circle, and forgetting herself in endeavouring to add to the common stock of pleasure continued to sit at the piano, till she was solicited to leave it, instead of the ordinary request to remain longer. This mark of politeness was so peculiar, that it appeared to me worthy of record and imitation. Among the musical pieces, was one or two composed in the United States, during the General's visit.

At 9 o'clock in the evening we manifested an intention to return to Rose that night, and set out for Paris next morning, desirous that if the hospitality of the family were not already exhausted by a visit, which seemed too long for strangers who had no other claim than simply that of being Americans, a share of it might be reserved for others, upon the republican principle of equality. But at La Grange feelings of generosity and kindness towards even the humblest citizen of the United States know no bounds. Favours after favours descend spontaneously upon the visitor like the dew; and in view of the paternal affection manifested on this occasion, our country might address to its illustrious neighbour, the forcible apostrophe—"mashus as thou hast done unto the least of these my children, thou hast done unto me." Phrases as plausible as genuine hospitality requires, were urged with a politeness that could not be resisted, and the result was a happy prolongation of our visit.

After breakfast on the following morning, the General conducted us to his Library, which is on the third floor, in one corner of the Chateau. The windows, which in summer are shaded by a copse of trees lifting their aged branches from below, look in two directions, and command a view of a rural domain, such as Cincinnati or Washington would have enjoyed, and such as its own proprietor would not exchange for an empire. In the anti-chamber and the apartment itself are several likenesses of his friends, transatlantic as well as European, and several neat cases, on which the utmost care has been bestowed, are deposited all the little presents he has received from our countrymen, from the sacred memorials of his beloved Washington, down to the humbllest pledges of gratitude and esteem collected in his late tour. The whole makes an extensive museum, which is guarded with more vigilance, and is shown by the family with more delight, than would apparently be felt in exhibiting the costliest collection of diamonds. All the articles were taken out of their places for our inspection; and a history of them detailed with a familiarity, proved how much they are valued. One of the most conspicuous of these memorials is a beautiful model of the water-works at Philadelphia, which the General took to pieces, to point out the ingenuity of its construction.

The Library itself contains about two thousand of well selected books. A large proportion of these were presented by his friends. One compartment is filled entirely with American works, containing a majority of our best publications. Additions are daily making to the collection, by the attention of his correspondents. The Phi Beta Kappa Oration of Mr. Everett; and the Address of Mr. Webster; before the Bunker Hill Association are cherised among the choicest treasures. It was a curious incident, that I should here recognise the copy of the Columbiad, which had been brought to me at New York a year previous, for examination as a specimen of splendid binding, before it was presented to La Fayette.

Having passed an hour or two in the Library, and gazing at its interesting contents, we took an other long walk with the ladies over the farm, pursuing a different route from what had been taken on the preceding day, and treading many a by-path in a long circuit through the wood-lands. A keeper December air impeded an additional time to compel us naturally rest; and to the eye of a poet, some of our fair companions, in ramble through tangled copse and groves of oak, might have seemed like Dryads. In the course of the promenade, one of the daughters of General La Fayette gave me a circumstantial account of his imprisonment at Olmutz, and of the sufferings both of himself and family. The story is long, and its leading incidents would not be new to any of my readers. One little anecdote however, which gave relief to the tragic tale, so much amused me that I cannot forbear to repeat it. In their flight before the tyrant, the female part of the General's family were obliged to assume the guise of English travellers in order to alude the vigilance of their enemies. As they had some knowledge of the language to which was added a similarity of national dress, they succeeded tolerably well among strangers. At length they were thrown in contact with an English waiting maid, who had emigrated to the continent some years before. Serious fears of detection were here apprehended. But the poor girl entertained no doubt, that the ladies were really English, although she found difficulty in understanding them; and as they were supposed to have left her native country at a much later period than herself, she came to the melancholy conclusion that by a long residence abroad, she had lost her mother tongue!

In the midst of walks, conversations, and enjoyment, like these, the hour of dinner again came round. By this time, our places at table had been perfectly learned, as if we had become inmates of the Chateau. Another evening of music and social pleasure was added to the sum of our happiness. At 8 or 9 o'clock, an intention was again signified to go to Rose, in readiness for the Diligence the next morning. But "it would be madness to go to the hotel that night, where the accommodations

were not good; beside it was snowing, and the weather was unpleasant; a servant should be sent to engage places for us, & it would be easy to reach the village by eight o'clock, the hour for the departure of the coach on the following day." In vain were any suggestions opposed to these kind persuasions, and at 10 o'clock we retired for a third night to the chambers of the Chateau.

The next morning at 7, we found both the General and his son in the drawing room before us, with coffee upon the table, and his own coach at the door in readiness to take us to Rose. In a few minutes more, a cordial grasp of the hand and the parting benediction of the patriarch, produced a state of feeling, which on our part admitted of few words; and we left La Grange with a full conviction that if there is a paradise on earth, it must be found in the domestic, unsophisticated, and innocent delights of such a family, and if unalloyed happiness be the portion of any mortal, it must consist in the luxury of such feelings, and in the practice of such virtues as are possessed by General La Fayette.

TRIAL OF RANKIN.

FROM THE WESTERN OBSERVER.

On Tuesday, the 22d inst, this case was called in the circuit court held in this place; when Mr. Baylor, the commonwealth's attorney for this circuit, Mr. Hanson and Mr. Duncan appeared on behalf of the prisoner. The greater part of two days was spent in obtaining a jury.

The evidence being unequivocal, as to the guilt of the prisoner, it was contended by his counsel, first, that the statute of 1801, attached the penalty of death to the crime of murder, was repealed by the act of 1824—that the statute of 1801, was itself a repealing statute, repealing all former laws relative to this subject—that the act of 1824 substituted no other provision—and that consequently, there was no law in the commonwealth for the punishment of murder with death. Secondly, it was contended, that the circumstances of provocation, under which the deed was perpetrated, were sufficient to palliate the crime, so as to bring it within the definition of manslaughter—that the prosecution which Blake had commenced against Rankin, for the crime of larceny, was of itself more equivalent to an attack made upon the person—and that the state of mind in which the prisoner must have been at the moment, was such as to preclude that cool and calm deliberation which was requisite to constitute it murder. The principal object of the counsel for the prisoner, was to convince the jury, according to the statute of 1824, that the crime of murder was not punishable by death; but if this should fail, that the crime with which the prisoner was charged was not murder but manslaughter.

The prisoner was then remanded to jail. On motion, the court granted a new trial in the case of negro Charles, indicted for the murder of the negro belonging to Mr. Hickman, on the ground that the verdict was received in the absence of the prisoner; he having escaped from the jail, and not having been retaken when the verdict was rendered. Other grounds, in connection with the above, were assigned by the court, which we have no room to detail.

times enable a prisoner to take advantage of his own neglect. In support of this argument, he referred to a case in Elizwood's report in North Carolina, where a like motion was made, but was overruled for the reasons he had just adduced.

The argument being concluded, the court said that from the authorities examined, it was evident, that *prejudice* and *partiality* on jurors, were the only substantial grounds on which new trials should be granted. "He said, in substance, that he was of opinion, the objection was too late—that the facts might have been known, and should have been known at the proper time—that he believed the weight of the authorities to be with him—and, therefore the motion was overruled.

The counsel for the prisoner then enquired the opinion of the court, with respect to the repeal of the law, as was urged before the jury. The court said, that he had formed an opinion—that he considered the common law in force—that the act of 1824 had no allusion to the punishment of murder as was evident from the preamble.

The attorney for the Commonwealth then moved for the sentence of the law to be pronounced on the prisoner. The Judge then addressed the prisoner in substance as follows:

Mr. Reuben Rankin.—You have been indicted by a Grand Jury for the crime of murder, and found guilty by an impartial jury of your country, of your election, and it now remains for me to pronounce the sentence of the law upon you. I have never been called to the discharge of a duty so painful to me as the present. I, however, consider myself as merely the instrument of the law. I shall not undertake to lecture the audience upon the extreme danger of indulging evil passions, for in your case there will be a full demonstration, an awful and solemn example. I advise you, however, as a friend, during the few days you have to remain here, to take a retrospect of your conduct, and to prepare for a future state; to look to the welfare of your soul, and make peace with your God. The sentence of the court is, that you be returned to the jail whence you were taken, and there kept until Tuesday the 3d of October next, when you shall be conveyed within the hours of 11, and 3 o'clock to the usual place of execution, and there and then, hanged by the neck until you are dead! dead! dead! and may God Almighty have mercy upon your soul.

The prisoner was then remanded to jail.

On motion, the court granted a new trial in the

LEXINGTON.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1826.

Capt. NICHOLAS D. COLEMAN, and Col. Wm. BROWN, are announced as candidates to represent the counties of Scott, Harrison, Pendleton, Grant, Campbell and Boone, in the 2d session of the 19th Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Col. James Johnson. It is understood, that Messrs. M'HAZTON, HOLT and SANFORD, are also candidates.

THE ELECTION.—Returns have been received from all the counties in the state except one, [which is not doubtful,] by which it appears that the Old Court have 56 and the New 44 votes in the House of Representatives.—*Argus.*

NOTES ON KENTUCKY.

SECTION 2.

The report made by Columbus of his discovery of America, did not produce greater excitement in the Court of Spain, than that made by Finlay did in the people of Carolina, in the vicinity of his residence, of the discoveries he had made in the valley of the Ohio.

In consequence of the information given by Finlay, Col. Daniel Boone, in company with John Finlay, John Stewart, Joseph Holden, Jas. Monay and William Cool, set out from his residence on the Yalkin river, in North Carolina, on the 1st day of May 1769, under the direction of Finlay as their guide, and steered westwardly. After a long and fatiguing march over mountainous and pathless wilderness, they on the 7th day of June following, arrived on Red river, at a place recognised by Finlay, where he had formerly been whilst trading with the Indians. Here, from the top of an eminence, they first obtained a distant view of the beautiful level of Kentucky.

At this place they erected what they called their station camp, and from thence made excursions, either for the purposes of hunting or exploring the country; and where they agreed to rendezvous, in case of being at any time separated from each other.

On the 22d day of December following, whilst Boone and Stewart were traversing the forest near the Kentucky river, late in the evening, they were surprised by a party of Indians, who rushing out of a thick Canebrake, made them both prisoners. They continued in the possession of the Indians until the seventh night, when in the dead of night, whilst the Indians were sound asleep, they effected their escape, and returned to the camp, which they found plundered and all their companions gone.

At this inauspicious moment, Squire Boone, (brother of Col. Daniel Boone) with one other, who had penetrated into this unexplored region in search of his brother, by mere accident, arrived at this camp. This meeting, notwithstanding the inwardness of the circumstances attending the parties, was productive of mutual joy.

A short time after the arrival of Squire Boone at the station camp of those adventurers, John Stewart was killed and scalped by a party of Indians, which so frightened the man who accompanied Squire Boone, that he immediately set out on his return to North Carolina, leaving the two Boones without any other company.

At this camp Col. Boone and his brother erected a hut, to protect them from the inclemency of the approaching winter, and where they continued until the succeeding spring, during which time no occurrence took place worthy of notice.

On the first day of May 1770, Squire Boone left his brother, and returned home to Carolina for a supply of ammunition and horses, leaving him entirely alone, who as the summer approached, extended his excursions, whereby he obtained an extensive knowledge of all the lands in the country North of the Kentucky river.

On the 27th day of July 1770, Squire Boone returned with the necessary supplies of ammunition and horses, after which it was but a short time before they set out homeward; examining the country as they proceeded to Cumberland river, giving names to the different rivers and creeks as they passed, and in the month of March 1771, arrived at their respective places of residence in N. Carolina.

Col. Shelby in one of his notes, says: "In May 1772, I met Daniel Boone below the Holstein settlement alone; he informed me that he had spent the two years preceding that time, in a hunt on the Louisa river, (now Kentucky) so called by all the long hunters; that he had been robbed the day before by the Cherokee Indians, of all the proceeds of his hunt."

The same year that Daniel Boone first visited Kentucky, viz. in 1769, Hancock Taylor, Richard Taylor, Abraham Hadenstall and others, from Orange county, Virginia, descended the Ohio river, visited its shores, passed the Falls, and into the Mississippi. At the mouth of either White river or Arkansas, Richard Taylor and Barbour left the others, and went through the Creek nation of Indians, to their residence in Virginia. Hancock Taylor and Abraham Hadenstall went on to Red river, explored the country in that quarter, descended the Mississippi to New Orleans, and from thence went round to New York, and home.

In the same year also, (1769) James Knox, (afterwards Col. Knox) Henry Skegs, and seven others, came through the wilderness, and made a hunt on Dick's river, and the head waters of Green river, South of the Kentucky river. This party confined themselves to that portion of country bordering on the Cumberland mountains, and what was then called the Brush, and afterwards the Wilderness.

The country South of the Kentucky river was explored by James Smith, (afterwards Col. Smith) in the year 1766, the following is the account given of his excursion, written by himself:—

"In the year 1766, I heard that Sir William Johnson, the King's agent for settling affairs with the Indians, had purchased from them all the land west

* Dick's river was named after an Indian whose name was Dick, and who had a hunting camp on that river.

of the Appalachian Mountains, that lay between the Ohio and the Cherokee river; and as I knew by conversing with the Indians in their own tongue, that there was a large body of rich land there, I concluded I would take a tour westward, and explore that country.

"I set out about the last of June, 1766, and went in the first place to Holstein river, and from thence I travelled westward in company with Joshua Horton, Uriah Stone, William Baker, and Jas. Smith, who came from near Carlisle. There was only four white men of us, and a mulatto slave about eighteen years of age, that Mr. Horton had with him. We explored the country south of Kentucky, and there was no more sign of white men there then, than there is now west of the head waters of the Missouri. We also explored Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, from Stone's river down to the Ohio.

"When we came to the mouth of Tennessee, my fellow travellers concluded that they would proceed on to the Illinois, and see some more of the land to the west:—this I would not agree to. As I had already been longer from home than what I expected, I thought my wife would be distressed, and think I was killed by the Indians; therefore I concluded that I would return home. I sent my horse with my fellow travellers to the Illinois, as it was difficult to take a horse through the mountains. My comrades gave me the greatest part of the ammunition they then had, which amounted only to half a pound of powder, and lead equivalent. Mr. Horton also lent me his mulatto boy, and I then set off through the wilderness, for Carolina.

"About eight days after I left my company at the mouth of Tennessee, on my journey eastward, I got a cane stab in my foot, which occasioned my leg to swell, and I suffered much pain. I was now in a doubtful situation—far from any of the human species, excepting black Jamie, or the savages, and I knew not when I might meet with them—my case appeared desperate, and I thought something must be done. All the surgical instruments I had, was a knife, a mackason awl, and a pair of bullet moulds; with these I determined to draw the snag from my foot, if possible. I stuck the awl in the skin, and with the knife I cut the flesh away from around the cane, and then I commanded the mulatto fellow to catch it with the bullet moulds, and pull it out, which he did. When I saw it, it seemed a shocking thing to be in any person's foot; it will therefore be supposed that I was very glad to have it out.—The black fellow attended upon me, and obeyed my directions faithfully. I ordered him to search for Indian medicine, and told him to get me a quantity of bark from the root of a lynn tree, which I made him beat on a stone, with a tomahawk, and boil it in a kettle, and with the ooze I bathed my foot and leg—what remained when I had finished bathing, I boiled to a jelly, and made poultices thereof. As I had no rags, I made use of the green moss that grows upon logs, and wrapped it round with elm bark: by this means (simple as it may seem) the swelling and inflammation in a great measure abated.

"A stormy weather appeared, I ordered Jamie to make us a shelter, which he did by erecting forks and poles, and covering them over with cane tops, like a fodder house. It was but about one hundred yards from a large buffalo road. As we were almost out of provision, I commanded Jamie to take my gun, and I went along as well as I could, concealed myself near the road, and killed a buffalo. When this was done, we jerked the lean, and fried the tallow out of the fat meat, which we kept to stow with our jerk as we needed it.

"While I lay at this place, all the books I had to read, was a Psalm Book, and Watts upon Prayer. Whilst in this situation I composed the following verses, which I then frequently sung.

"Six weeks I've in this desert been,
With one mulatto lad,
Excepting this poor stupid slave,
No company I had.

In solitude I here remain,
A cripple very sore,
No friend or neighbour to be found,
My ease for to deplore.

I'm far from home, far from the wife,
Which in my bosom lay,
Far from my child-rear, which used
Around me for to play.

This doleful circumstance cannot
My happiness prevent,
While peace of conscience I enjoy,
Great comfort and content.

"I continued in this place until I could walk slowly, without crutches. As I now lay near a great buffalo road, I was afraid that the Indians might be passing that way, and discover my fire place, therefore I moved off some distance, where I remained until I killed an elk. As my foot was yet sore, I concluded that I would stay here until it was healed, lest by travelling too soon it might again be inflamed.

"In a few weeks after, I proceeded on, and in October I arrived in Carolina. I had now been eleven months in the wilderness, and during this time I neither saw bread, money, women, or spirituous liquors; and three months of which I saw none of the human species, except Jamie."

[Sec. 3, will contain an account of events which happened in the year 1773, viz. The attempt made by Col. Boone to remove his family to Kentucky—an attack made on them by the Indians in Powell's Valley—their return to Clinch river, where they remained until the year 1775.

Also of a visit by Col. James Harrod, with a party from Monongahela—Likewise of a visit by Col. Thos. Bullitt and a party from Virginia—of Capt. Bullitt's talk with the Indians at Chillicothe, where he visited them; after which he and his party descended the Ohio to the Falls.]

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* Dick's river was named after an Indian whose name was Dick, and who had a hunting camp on that river.

The Rev. J. T. EDGAR will preach in M'Chord's Presbyterian Church, by divine permission, on Sunday morning the 3d inst.

DIED.—On Sunday last in this country, Mr JOHN SPRINGER, of a wound which he gave himself in the abdomen, just below the pit of the stomach or ribs.

In Cynthiana, a few days past, Mr. GRIFFITH, who had been elected to represent Harrison county in the next Legislature.

In this town, this morning, THOS. HART, son of the late Capt. Nat. G. S. Hart.

At his residence in Scott county, on the 31st of August 1826, the Rev. John H. Ficklin in the 56th year of his age.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The subscriber is receiving and now opening a large assortment of MERCANDISE,

SELECTED by himself, consisting of British, French, India and Domestic—with his usual supply of Blue and Black Electoral Satin and London Superfine BROAD CLOTHS.

Olivs, Greens, Browns, Drabs, Clavets and Mixed, for SURPLUS and GREAT CLOTS.

CARPETINGS for Rooms, Passages & Stairs; BOLTING CLOTHS, No. 3, 5, 6 and 7; FLOWERED PAPER for Rooms and Passages; WINES in half Barrels of a superior quality.

On Consignment,

WINDOW GLASS of all sizes—BOOKS in Boxes, All of which will be sold at his usual low rates. And to those purchasing to sell again, he can offer considerable inducements.

JOHN TILFORD.

No. 49, Main street.

Lexington, September 1826—35-6

BOOK BINDING.

BENJAMIN KEISER,

INFORMS the public that he has re-commenced the Book-Binding Business in its various branches, on Short-street, next door below Messrs. Wilkins, M'Donne & Co's. Commission Store, where he will thankfully receive orders for any thing in his line, and pleases himself to execute his work in the best manner. The best assurance he can offer is a reference to his old customers.

September 1, 1826—35-6



PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale, on Wednesday the 20th day of SEPTEMBER 1826, on the premises of the late Jacob Kellar, the following articles viz:

Two elegant pair of MILL STONES, one wheat and the other corn; and one Bolting Cloth, Running Gear &c. one Waggon and Horse; Cows and Sheep; one elegant eight day Clock, and House Furniture; two likely NEGRO BOYS, one 10 and the other 12 years of age. A credit of sixty days will be given on all sums over \$5, with bond and approved security. All sums of \$5 and under, Cash in hand. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

September 1—35-31

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, upon petition of the heirs of Jane Thompson, by her guardian, G. Thomson, to sell real estate; I NEWBOLD CROCKETT, commissioner appointed to sell said land, shall

On the 29th of SEPTEMBER, 1826,

On the premises exposed at public auction, at the late dwelling of John Shannon deceased, the TRACT OF LAND, of which said John Shannon died possessed, except about twenty-four acres thereof, which has been allotted to Jacob Shannon, lying on the little North fork of Elkhorn in Fayette county. One third of the purchase money to be paid in hand, the balance to be paid in two equal annual payments with interest from the day of sale, in gold or silver. Bond and approved security will be required of the purchaser.

NEWBOLD CROCKETT.

August 31—35-31

NOTICE.

IN addition to the Property belonging to Dr. W. Warfield deceased, which will be sold on next TUESDAY the 5th of SEPTEMBER, there will also be sold a number of

MEDICAL & MISCELLANEOUS WORKS, Medicines and Medical Furniture.

ROGER QUARLES,

W. C. WARFIELD, Admrs.

August 29th 1826—35

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, Containing 155 ACRES,

VING in the head waters of Hickman, about six miles and a half miles southeast of Lexington and three miles northwest of Athens, near Walnut Hill, between the roads leading from Lexington to Winchester and Athens, formerly owned by my father Wm Alexander. On it are an excellent Apple and young Peach orchard; and several never failing Springs of excellent water. Likewise a commodious FRAME HOUSE, Kitchen, Barn, Stables and other out houses; the whole under fence. Persons wishing to purchase and who are desirous of knowing anything further relative to the above named place, are requested to call on the subscriber living on the premises.

H. B. ALEXANDER.

August 29th 1826—35

NOTICE.

FOR the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of Blood, Asthma's, Sore disorders of the Breast and Lungs, the above medicines are recommended by many Certificates price \$1—each.

Sold by JOHN NORTON, Druggist.

N. B. Country Physicians and Apothecary's orders, supplied at the shortest notice on the most reasonable terms.

SWAIM'S PANACEA \$2.50 per bottle.

Lexington, March 1st 1826—9-ff

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC

IS SPECIALLY SOLICITED TO THE NEW ESTABLISHMENT

AT the corner of Main and Main-cross Streets, (recently occupied by E. Yeiser and next door to his present Currying shop) which is now opened by

THOMAS M'OUAT & CO.

AS A GROCERY STORE AND BIKE HOUSE,

Where they offer for sale as low as can be purchased in any other Store in town, a choice selection of Groceries, among which are

LOAF and LUMP SUGAR,

New Orleans do

Coffee, Tea and Chocolate,

Pepper and Alspice,

Claves and Ginger,

Almonds and Raisins,

Nutmegs and Cinnamon,

Mackerel, Codfish, smoked Herrings and Salmon in kgs,

Port, Claret, Madeira and Teneriffe Wine

Brandy, Rum, Gin and Whiskey,

POET'S CORNER.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

THE BADGE OF MASONRY.
Ye who work by rule and square,
Masons who the lambkin wear,
Is there aught that can compare
With the apron white?

It e'en days of yore was known,
To Tyre's king and Solomon;
Spotless it was handed down,
By those sons of light.

It exceeds in honour far,
Badges which some nobles wear;
Knights of Garter and the Star,
With us cannot vie.

Kings that order may confer,
Tyrants may its honours share;
The unworthy should not wear
The badge of Masonry.

With what pleasure was it worn
By the God-like Washington,
And by France's glorious son
Noble Lafayette.

From the spotless lamb 'twas shorn,
Kings who graced a lofty throne,
Noble Kings the same have worn
Nor disdain it yet.

Honour'd be this emblem rare,
May the Craft the honour share;
May all Masons aprons wear,
Wi' honour to themselves.

'Tis the badge of Mason's art,
Emblem of a spotless heart,
Never let its fame depart,
While a Mason lives. OSCAR.

Elements of English Grammar, by William S. Carrel, New York 1826.

Mr. Cardell has done what no man has ever done before him—he has made a grammar which is consistent with the definition of grammar i. e. the right use of language. He has established a system which is founded on the nature of things, and which is addressed to the reasoning and reflecting powers of the mind. He has an innovator, but upon a system fraught with errors, and contradictions, and intricacies, and his work will stand, for it is based upon good sense and sound philosophy.

Mr. Cardell reduces the parts of speech to six: Noun, Adjective, Verb, Adverb, and Preposition. *And the which* have hitherto been ranked as a separate part of speech, termed Article. He includes among the Adjectives. The Conjunctions of other writers are classed with his adverbs, and he considers Interjections as crude and indiscreet sounds, which do not assume the proper forms of words; the following are Mr. C.'s definitions:

1. Nouns are names of things.

2. Pronouns are words used instead of nouns.

The pronouns are I, me, thou, thee, he, him, she, her, it, we, ye, or you, they, them, who, and whom. These are all the pronouns in our language.

3. Adjectives are words which specify or describe things.

Describing adjectives are a very numerous class of words, and admit of comparison.

Specifying or defining adjectives, are, an, a, two, twain, three, and all, the cardinal numbers, first, second, and all the ordinal numbers, this, that, the, and all the words heretofore classed as adjectival pronouns.

4. A verb signifies to do some action.

All verbs are active, and when used in sentences, always have a subject or actor, and an object or recipient, expressed or understood. Some verbs, from the unlimited nature of their meaning, seldom have their objects expressed.

The indicative mood has two tenses only, the present and past.

Verbs in the imperative or infinitive moods are always future.

Two participles are formed from verbs—The present or active participle, which always retains its character as a verb and is always an adjective, describing something by its condition, employment or situation. The past or perfect participle, denotes the resulting effect produced by verbal action. As an adjective, it always describes something as being in the state or condition in which the terminated action has placed it.

5. Adverbs are shortened forms of expression, made by compounding and contracting other words. Their leading use is to express the manner of action.

6. Prepositions show the relation things have to each other.

The most interesting part of Mr. Cardell's theory, is that which relates to verbs. He explodes the old division of active, passive, and neuter, and insists that all verbs signify action. In support of this position, he does not resort to fine spun sophistry, visionary speculation, or metaphysical dreaming. He addresses the reason, talks so that he can be understood, and gains his triumph, not by bewildering but convincing his reader.—He simplifies the tenses by reducing them to their three natural divisions, past, present, and future; the moods he reduces to three also; the indicative, the imperative and the infinitive. He gives but nine rules of syntax.

The leading features of Mr. Cardell's grammar, as distinguished from former systems may therefore be classed thus:

He makes but six parts of speech—he has no passive and neuter verbs—he makes out three tenses, three moods and two participles.

He makes but 9 rules of syntax—by this system the construction of language is plain and easy, without the necessity of calling into existence that most paradoxical of all things, a pluperfect, or more than perfect tense; or that mysterious tense, the pantos, or the tense that is in full pursuit of the future, but which alas, cannot catch its skirts; that tense which is after that which is to be, or which in other words, is after what is not.

On a subject of such high importance as this, a reformation of grammar from prejudices and abuses without number, we should weigh well before we express a decided opinion.—This we have done and our opinion is decidedly in favour of Mr. Cardell's system. It will and it must prevail over prejudice and envy and self interest, for every founder of a new system has to combat all these, but it will prevail.

N.Y. Lit. Gazette.

LEXINGTON DYE-HOUSE.

The subscriber has lately removed from his old stand on Main Street, to the large stone house formerly occupied by Mr. W. Tid, on Water St. between the Lower and Upper market Houses; where SILKS, CRAPES, CLOTHS, &c., &c., will be dyed in various colours and finished equal to any in America or Europe, and warranted durable.

All kinds of GARMENTS will be SCOURED AND DRESSED in the best manner and at the shortest notice: Having had long experience in this business, he doubts not, his efforts to please his customers, will prove satisfactory.

WILLIAM CAHILL.

Lexington April 6, 1826—14-tf.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT,

THE LOT OF GROUND

JOINING THE town of Lexington, immediately in the fork of the roads leading to Limestone and Winchester—the property of Poly Long, deceased, on which is a DWELLING HOUSE, with five rooms; two below and three above, and a well of water &c. For terms apply to the subscriber living adjoining the property.

JOHN WEST.

August 18—33-3t.



For Sale,

145

ACRES OF FIRST RATE

LANDS

One mile and a half from Lexington on the Frankfort road, nearly one half is timbered land, the balance is in a good state of cultivation: a frame house and orchard, and one of the best springs in Fayette county, and an indisputable title. The above land being the property of William L. McConnell dec'd, and is now offered for sale low for CASH by the heirs of said dec'd. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Lexington, and the terms will be made known by him and the land shown, &c.

GEORGE ROBINSON.

Lex. April 1, 1824—14-tf.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, July 25th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a mortgage executed by William Hall on the 7th day of Sept. 1821, (and recorded in the Clerk's Office of the Scott County Court) to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, will be sold on the 28th day of SEPTEMBER next, on the premises to the highest bidder, for cash or notes of said Bank, all the right and title of said Hall to so much of the mortgaged property, to wit: a Tract of LAND lying in Scott county on the waters of North Elkhorn, containing one hundred Acres, as may be sufficient to satisfy and pay said Bank the sum of one hundred and fifty-six dollars, with interest from the 24th day of February 1824, together with costs, and subject however to be redeemed within two years, upon the amount being paid into bank with an interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the day of sale to the time of redemption. By order of the Board,

JOHN H. MORTON, Cashr.

July 26—30

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, July 24th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of two mortgages executed by William Story to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, dated 24th of April and 26th of October 1811, both on record in the Clerk's Office of the Scott County Court, will be sold on the 28th day of SEPTEMBER next, on the premises to the highest bidder, for cash or notes of said Bank, all the right and title of said Story to the mortgaged property, to wit: a Tract of LAND lying in Georgetown, more particularly described in said mortgages, to satisfy and pay said Bank the sum of five hundred and fifty dollars with interest from the 21st day of Oct. 1825, together with costs—subject however to be redeemed within two years, upon the amount being paid into bank with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption. By order of the Board,

JOHN H. MORTON, Cashr.

July 27—30

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, Lexington July 24th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of three mortgages, dated 24th of April 1821, 27th of July 1821, and 17th of Nov. 1821, (all recorded in the Clerk's Office of Scott County Court) executed by Walker Sanders to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, on the 28th day of SEPTEMBER next, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder, for cash or notes of said Bank, all the right and title of the said Sanders to the mortgaged property, to wit: One Hundred Acres of LAND, being part of the tract, on which the said Sanders resides, more particularly described in said mortgages, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy and pay said Bank 260 dollars with interest from the 21st day of Oct. 1825; 290 dollars with interest from the 11th day of Nov. 1825, and 150 dollars with interest from the 21st of January 1826, together with costs; subject however to be redeemed within two years, upon the amount sold for being deposited in Bank with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum from the day of sale to the time of redemption.

By order of the Board,

JOHN H. MORTON, Cashr.

July 27—30

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, June 7th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of two Mortgages (dated 4th of May and 3d of Augt. 1821 which are on record in the Clerk's Office of the Fayette County Court,) by Wm. Palmer to the President & Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, will be sold on the 10th day of Aug. next on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of the said Bank, all the right title and interest of said Palmer to the mortgaged property, (to wit:) In lot No 24 in the Town of Lexington, with the appurtenances thereto, being the same wherein the said Palmer lately resided, to pay to said President and Directors \$320 with interest from the 23d January 1825 and \$290 with interest from the 22d April 1825, together with costs &c. Subject however to be redeemed within two years, by the said Palmer upon his paying into Bank the sum sold for, with an interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board

JOHN H. MORTON Cash.

The sale of the above property is postponed until the 3d of SEPTEMBER next.

August 9 1826—32ds

Brushes, Soap, and Glue,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at my shop on Main Cross street Lexington, where CASH will be given for Soap Grease.

SAM: COOLIDGE.

20—tf.



JOHN M. REWETT,

TRUSS MAKER;

(SHORT ST. NEAR THE WASHINGTON HOTEL.)

I am now manufacturing and keeps constantly on hand TRUSSES for all kinds of ruptures, viz: The common Steel, with & without the racket wheel, The newly invented and much approved double-headed Steel,

The Morocco Nonelastic Band with spring pad, and Trusses for children of all ages.

Gentlemen's best Morocco, buckskin, Calfskin, and Russian Drilling Riding Girldles, with and without springs, and with private pockets,

Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Misses Back Stays, to relieve pains in the breast,

Double and single Morocco Suspenders with rollers Female Bandages, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by wholesale or retail.

The Tailoring Business,

In its various branches, continued as usual.

Lexington, May 5, 1825—18-tf

The Fountain of Health.

JUST received and will constantly keep a supply of BLUE LICK WATER by the barrel, keg or gallon. The fountain will be kept cool for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen who will visit the shop, Cheapside No. 3, Lexington Ky.

JAMES GRAVES.

Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.

Choice Merino Wool.

A quantity of clean washed Merino Wool for sale at the Steam Wool Carding Factory of David A. Sayre on Water street Lexington.

JOHN WEST.

June 15, 1826—94-tf.

JAMES TROTTER.

Office of Commissary General of Subsistence,

WASHINGTON, JULY 1, 1826.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the first day of October next, for the delivery of provisions for the use of the troops of the United States, to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows:

At New-Orleans

120 barrels of Pork

500 barrels of fresh fine Flour

3200 gallons good proof Whiskey

200 bushels good sound Beans

3500 pounds good hard Soap

1600 pounds good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks

56 bushels good clean Salt

225 gallons good cider Vinegar

one fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.

One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827.

One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827.

And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Fort Delaware

60 barrels of Pork

125 do fresh fine Flour

800 gallons good proof Whiskey

55 bushels of good sound Beans

880 pounds good hard Soap

400 do good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks

14 bushels good clean Salt

450 gallons good cider Vinegar

one fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.

One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827.

One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827.

And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Pensacola

600 barrels of Pork